

Colonel Bryan  
Writes  
ON JEFFERSON  
AND EXPANSION.  
SEE PAGE 13.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE  
NEW YORK JOURNAL  
AND ADVERTISER

THE WEATHER.  
For New York City and vicinity: Fair; colder; light westerly winds.  
For Eastern Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, New Jersey and Connecticut: Fair until Monday; colder.  
The highest temperature yesterday in this city was 44 at 12 m.  
The lowest temperature in this city yesterday was 37, at 6 a. m.

THE MAIN SHEET OF TO-DAY'S EDITION OF THE JOURNAL CONSISTS OF 24 PAGES.

NO. 5,883.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1898.—Copyright, 1898, by W. H. Hearst.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MOORE JURY  
UNABLE TO  
AGREE.

Late at Night They  
Were Still Deliberat-  
ing, and Had Sent  
Messages to Their  
Homes.

This Is Taken to Be an  
Indication That They  
Feel Their Disagree-  
ment to Be Serious.

Rumor Has It That  
Nine Are for Convict-  
ing and Three for  
Acquitting the Fair  
Defendant

It does not appear that Fayne Moore will make good her assertion that she would spend Christmas Eve speeding toward Atlanta to spend Christmas Day with her mother. Late last night the jury considering her case was still out.

About 8 o'clock in the evening messengers were summoned to the jury room and dispatched thence to the homes of the jury, indicating that they had settled themselves for a night session. It was said, two hours after the jury retired yesterday afternoon, that the vote stood 9 to 3 for conviction.

The concluding chapter of the history of the trial of Fayne Strahan Moore began yesterday morning when the woman was brought into court to hear the charge of Recorder Goff to the jury. Long before the hour of opening the doors the corridor was crowded by a mob of the curious anxious to be in at the finish. In spite of the orders of the Court that none should be admitted who had no business in the room, there were many there who had no business but curiosity when the Recorder took his seat.

The woman wore the same gown she has worn during the trial. In her hand she carried a small lace handkerchief. She wore a hat which she did not remove, as she had the day before, when she was on the witness stand. When she took her seat she crumpled the handkerchief up in her hand, rested her elbow on her knee and leaned her chin in the hand that clasped the handkerchief. This position she maintained throughout the charge, with eyes cast down, occasionally casting a swift glance at the face of the man who was summing up the evidence for and against her.

A charge in a murder trial could not have been more impressively delivered. The room was quiet as a tomb, and not until the Recorder had finished were the usual court room sounds apparent. He pointed out to the jury that while the law contemplated that innocence should not be punished, justice, nevertheless, must be even-handed. He warned the twelve to refrain from being affected by the eloquence of the counsel on either side. "Emotions," he said, "have no place in law, and should not be allowed to affect the jury."

Robbery, the crime with which the woman was charged, was described minutely by the Recorder along the same lines he used in the trials of William A. W. Moore, the woman's husband. He improved, or endeavored to impress on the jury that it was not necessary to guilt that Fayne Moore should have performed the physical act of despoiling Martin Mahon of his personal property. If in the minds of the jury she had aided or abetted in the commission of the crime she should be found guilty.

The jurymen were told that if they believed Fayne Moore had acted in concert with her husband to commit the crime she should be found guilty, and that the marital relation between the co-defendants, if used by Moore in extorting the money from Mahon, offered no excuse for the woman.

The character neither of Moore nor of Mahon nor of the woman, the Recorder said, could be considered in determining her guilt of the crime charged. Her past life was not to be accepted to her prejudice.

He spoke one hour and fifty minutes and the jury retired at 12:40 o'clock. Two hours later they were taken to the Astor House for lunch and at that time the rumor gained currency that they stood nine to three for conviction.

THEY PLEDGED TO  
FIGHT MATT QUAY.

Martin Members Elected to the Legis-  
lature Meet in Confer-  
ences.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.—Members-elect of the State House of Representatives from the Philadelphia districts who are classed as the political friends of Dave Martin and opposed to the re-election of United States Senator Quay, met in secret at the headquarters of the Republican City Committee to-day and pledged themselves to faithfully follow Martin's lead in the Legislature. They declared for John R. Part, of Scranton, for Speaker, or any other man favored by Martin. They also emphasized their opposition to the re-election of United States Senator Quay.

William F. Stewart, of the Sixteenth District, the "Father of the House," presided, and James Clarence, of the Eighteenth District, was secretary. The other representatives-elect present were Leslie Yates, Thirtieth District; Walter Stradling and Charles Shane, Eighteenth; Palmer Lambach and A. E. Allen, Twenty-seventh; John F. Saylor, Twenty-first; Theodore B. Stahl, Twelfth; Adam C. Ackerman, and George W. Williams, Twenty-eighth; W. Wadsworth, Ninth; Elias Abrams, Sixteenth; J. Nye, twentieth; J. Layton, Twenty-second; and Mahlon L. Strickland, Twenty-third. These were practically the only persons invited to participate in the conference.

It is reported that the Quay men are trying to have the Senatorial caucus called for January 3, but the anti's have practically decided to stay out of any caucus held in advance of the action of the Supreme Court on the 7th. They believe that they can prevent a caucus quorum.



"THANK YOU...SAME TO YOU!"

CHRISTMAS GREETING FROM THE  
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Editor of the Journal:  
I pray that the great Republic may be guided in continuing to do its share in the great task of promoting just government throughout the world.  
Lambeth Palace, London, Dec. 24.  
F. CANTOR.

HENRI ROCHEFORT SENDS  
HIS CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

Editor of the Journal:  
A friend of the great American Republic, I was the first to greet its intervention and its taking up arms for the independence of Cuba. It will be the greatest event of the year 1898 and the eternal glory of the United States of America.  
Paris, Dec. 24.  
HENRI ROCHEFORT.

DEPOSITIONS IN 265  
TEALL DIVORCE CASE.

They Will Be Taken in This City on  
January 4 Before Charles Edgar  
Mills.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 24.—Judge Rogers, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to-day appointed Charles Edgar Mills, of New York, a commissioner to take depositions in the divorce case of

Florence B. Teall against Oliver Sumner Teall, the appointment being made at the request of the respondent.  
The depositions will be taken in New York on January 4 next.

David B. Hill at Lakewood.  
Former Senator David B. Hill, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, went to the Laurel House at Lakewood yesterday morning. They will remain there until Thursday. Mr. Hill is suffering from a severe cold. It is his first visit to Lakewood.

FIVE YANKEE ENVOYS TO  
THE CZAR'S CONGRESS.

President Soon to Appoint This Country's Delegates to Take part in Discussion of General Disarmament.

Washington, Dec. 24.—President McKinley is expected to appoint envoys shortly to represent the United States at the Universal Peace Conference, which is to assemble at the invitation of the Czar of Russia. The arrangements for this conference have not yet been definitely decided on. It will be held either in St. Petersburg or in Paris early in the new year, and its purpose, as is well known, is to discuss the desirability of the disarmament of nations.

When President McKinley was in Chicago attending the Peace Jubilee there he was waited on by the representatives of various peace societies, who presented a petition asking that the United States should become a participant in the Czar's congress. The President promised at that time that he would appoint at the proper moment either three or five commissioners to represent this country. Since then he has been giving the subject attention, and it is understood he has decided to make this new peace commission consist of five members. In order to make it as representative as possible, these gentlemen will be selected from all sections of the country.

The President is said to consider it not inconsistent that the United States should participate in this conference at a time when he is planning an increase in the standing army of this country. He is now in correspondence with several prominent men with the view of inviting them to accept appointments on this mission.

THE REV. THOMAS SPURGEON'S  
CONGRATULATIONS TO AMERICA.

Editor of the Journal:  
I congratulate the American people on recent events, and believe the righteousness which exalteth a nation will ever distinguish the policy of the great Republic. We still publicly pray, as Charles Spurgeon did, for those speaking the same tongue and serving the same God, across the Atlantic.  
London, Dec. 24.  
THOMAS SPURGEON.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ALWAYS  
WISHES WELL TO AMERICA.

Editor of the Journal:  
I will not venture to advise the American people. They have known for many years that I always wish them well.  
London, Dec. 24.  
ARGYLL.

HULL'S BIG ARMY WILL  
COST OVER \$107,000,000.

Chairman Estimates the Pay at \$24,416,887, and All Other Expenses at \$83,000,000.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The report of Chairman Hull, of the Military Committee of the House, on the Army Increase bill, says: The bill fixes no maximum

strength for the entire army, but assuming that the Government will require about 100,000 men, provides for sufficient regiments of cavalry and infantry to provide that number.

The official estimate of the cost of the army under the organization proposed in the bill Chairman Hull states is about \$90,000,000. He estimates the pay of the army at \$24,416,887, and the additional cost for subsistence and all other expenses to bring the total up to not exceed \$83,000,000.

PEACE TREATY  
IN MCKINLEY'S  
HANDS.

Our Commissioners,  
Bearing the Title to  
New Worlds, Arrive  
on the St. Louis.

Senator Frye Tells  
How Near Negotia-  
tions Came to the  
Breaking Point.

Hurrying on to Wash-  
ington, the Envoys  
Deliver the Nation's  
Gift Christmas Eve.

The Peace Commissioners reached here yesterday morning on the steamship St. Louis, with their wives, their secretaries and their interpreters. They also had the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Guam and the freedom of Cuba in a gripack.

The treaty of peace, which is the title deed for all these, is triply tied with ribbon, triply sealed with the impress of Spain and France, and the United States, triply locked in a valise, the custody of which was merged in the triply guarded and secretive secretary of the Commission, Professor John B. Moore.

Very well satisfied with the work are the five Commissioners, who bring a splendid empire to our Republic. They made a group forward, as the vessel started away from Quarantine, a little apart from the rest of the passengers. Furthest forward was former Secretary of State William R. Day, of Ohio; small, ruddy-haired and lean.

On either side stood Senator Cushman K. Davis, stout and gray mustached, and Senator George R. Gray, of Delaware, tall and broad and dark. Whitelaw Reid and Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, faced the others.

The Lions of the Ship.

The wives and daughters made up another group, and at the two groups the rest of the passengers stared anxiously, almost with awe. The Commissioners were the lions of the ship during the voyage. Their seats in the saloon were high up at the captain's table. At every concert and other social event aboard they were chief.

It is a delightful thing to be a Peace Commissioner of the United States returning with your handiwork in an alligator skin valise and the knowledge that it exactly suits the nation that sent you abroad.

They were not at all exclusive on the voyage, and many passengers expressed regret that there would be no opportunity of continuing the acquaintance in New York. The Peace Commissioners did not stop in New York an hour. Carriages were waiting for them at the dock to whirl them away across the city to where a ferryboat was waiting to take them to the special train that bore them to Washington. They wanted to get to the treaty to the President before the business hours of Saturday had merged into the Christmas holiday.

The Commissioners had anticipated a reception here. They bid good-by to a score of American newspaper reporters on the other side, and knowing that a similar delegation would meet them at New York, they held a meeting in the corner of the saloon of the St. Louis last Tuesday and then and there resolved not to be interviewed until after they had made their report to the President.

Off to Washington.

By 10 o'clock the whole commission, with non-combatant aids and impediments, was en route to Washington on a fast special train.

Everything had been made easy for them; instructions had been wired to revenue officers here that the commission's trunks and satchels were exempt from inspection, that everything they brought was inviolate. And the customs officers delayed them not at all.

All of the commissioners and their women folk kept the deck on their way up the bay, and exclaimed with the enthusiasm of persons who had never been here before at the beauties of the harbor and the glory of the day.

President Day, of the commission, excused himself to the queenly wife of Senator Davis long enough to explain that he could not talk upon the subject of the labors abroad that had resulted in the United States becoming possessed of an empire of islands.

Day Is Guarded.

"We are still upon our diplomatic mission, you know," said President Day, and until our report has been made to the President and by him given publicity, we feel bound to maintain silence about it.

"But," said his wife, "the treaty has already been published; are not the published copies identical with the treaty you bring over?"

"I am afraid an answer to that question would be a violation of my understanding of our duty. Of course, the treaty must be ratified before it is really an article between the two nations," said the former Secretary of State.

"Do you think there is a possibility of its not being ratified, then?"  
"I can express no opinion as to that; we did the best we could under our instruction. It remains with the President and Senate to determine how well we have done. It is natural to assume that we worked with a view to having our efforts approved, and I have heard the opinion expressed that the Commission accomplished everything that was expected of it. We have worked hard,